# THE GREAT SCANDAL SUIT.

TESTIMONY OF MOULTON BEGUN.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS YET SYMPATHY STILL FLOWS FOR LOUISIANA

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS.

ermany Demands Reparation From Spain-Alfonso Restores to the Church Her Property-Accidents and Loss of Life by Sea and Land-Political Intelligencede, de, de

## BEECHER-TILTON.

Close of the Opening-The Testimony Begins NEW YORK, Jan. 13.-In the Beecher-Tilton case yesterday about the same personnel was observed. Then another long dish of Morris hash was served up under the name of "opening." There was nothing new in its composition. It is very state hash. Judge Morris concluded his speech before

after the recess the first witness called was Augustus Maverick, a resident of Brooklyn, and for fifteen years managing editor of the Brooklyn Argus. He testified, in answer to ex-Judge Ful-lertos, that he knew Tilton twenty years, and was present at his marriage; he was intimate with

FRANCIS D. MOULTON

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Fullerton. He testified: I am acquainted with
Mr. Tilton and his family; knew Mr. Heecher intimately since 1870; the first time he met him was
in 1898, on going with Mr. and Mrs. Tilton to
Heecher's church: I was in church with Tilton
and his wife, and Heccher came to the pew and
greeted us; in the inter part of 1870 met Beecher
in his parior, and had a conversation with him.
Mr Evarts. Give what he said and what you
raid.

Mr Everts. Give what he said and what you reaid.

The Witness. I said to him. "Filton is at my house and wishes to see you." he said, "This is prayer-incetting night." I said, "hie wants to see you with regard to your relations with his family and the letter he sent you, and I think you had better ge and get somebody else to attend prayer-meeting," and he did so and came with me to my house and he went into the parlor; that request which I made him was in consequence of something which happen: d between Mr. Tilton and me: as we were on the way to my house Bee her said, "What can I do, what can I do!" and I said, "I am not a Christian, I am a heathen, but I will show you what a heathen can do to save you." I also told him that Bowen had charged him with saulicry, and I spoke of the letter Tilton had

was, he wanted me to do my best for peace. I next saw Beecher at his house, January 2, by invitation of Beecher; I told Bracher that Tilton was tor keeping the story hidden, as he was still anxions to protect his family. Beecher said on January 1, that Mrs. Tilton had sent for him to his house in July 1870, and told him that their relations were wrong, and be said if that was so they would cesse, and he prayed to God to give them s. rength to discontinue their soxual intercourse; January 4 Beecher called to see me; Mr. Tilton was there, and they met in my presence; their meeting was accidental; Tilton spoke with a want of cordiality; I said to Tilton, "Don't you think that your conduct here is wrong? You have no business to treat in my house Mr. Beecher with such discourtesy; he has done all in his power, and can't do any more, and you should treat him at least civilly." Beecher said, "Theodore, I hope you will see that the expression of contrition in my letter will be lasting." Tilton told Beecher that he simply intended to protect his family. Tilton turned to me and said, "My would you expect me to treat this man divilly?" I saw Beecher very frequently after this at my house, once before the left of January; I read Beecher a letter sent by Tilton to Bowen. (Witness was here handed the letter in question, which he identified. The letter was read in full, as circaely published.) Witness was not not say that Beccher then said the statement that he had confessed adulteries to Bowen was untrue; he told Beecher he wanted to settle all matters peace ably, and that it his opinion Bowen had acted treacherously to Tilton and him, (Beecher,) and that Tilton wanted to publish that letter, as he thought all about his family had been struck out; Beecher said he know what Bowen referred to in the letter; he said be known what Bowen referred to the sum of the softs.)

Evarts objected to the proffered explanation unless witness was allowed to state everything without suppression.

orrow. Beach said he omitted the name of the lady out of considerations of propriety. It was competent to bring out merely that Beecher had given an explanation about a given fact, without calling out the explanation. Evarts: We will test the truth or falsehood of

out the explanation.

Evarte: We will test the truth or falsehood of your testimony by facts.

It was agreed to emit about the explanation.

The judge: place it on the minutes that it was at my intervention the evidence about a third person was ruled out.

We except to that direction of the Court.

Witness resumed: Beecher said he thought the publication of that letter would result in mischief. I said I would undertake to have it suppressed, and get Bowen to pay Tilton the money due him on the contracts. In the subsequent interview with Beecher in my hoase Bessie Turner was alinded to; he told me Bessie had said something to him about Mr. and Mrs. Tilton: I said Tilton said to me he considered Bessie a dangerous person—a tattler—and that she knew about Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and I said she ought to be out of the way and the best place was out West at school, but Tilton could not afford to pay; he said, "I will pay," and thought it was a good plan to send her to school; she was subsequently sent to school to Ohio, Mr. Beecher paid me and I gave the checks generally to Mrs. Tilton; they were generally the sent on two or three years.

The court then adjourned.

# LOUISIANA.

The Republicans Masters of the Situation. And Republicans Masters of the Statation.

New Obleass, Jan. 13.—Bupre, the Conservave member of the House from New Orleans, is
authority for the statement that there is not a
word of truth in the reported offers of Kellegg for
compromise, giving the Conservatives the House.
On the other hand, the Republicans regard theuselves masters of the situation. The House and
Senate met to-day, compared the journals of
vesterday, and declared Pinchback elected
United States Senator.

Consider the President's Louisiana Rusiness-The Senate Refuses to Take the Message from the Table.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.-The House to-day adopted a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the House on the Louisiana affair, and the Speaker announced the committee. The State Senate to-day, by a vote of 10 to 15,

refused to take the message of Gov. Tilden on Louisiana affairs from the table, and made it the special order for next Wednesday. Other motions to take it from the table were also rejected. The following was also offered by a Democrat: Reselved, That we, the representatives of the people of the State of New York, in Senate assembled, condemn and denounce the spirit and sentiments of the telegraphic dispatch of Gen. Sheridan, dated New Orleans, January 3, which suggests that Congress should pass a law declaring a large class of the people of Louisians banditti in order that they could be tried by military commission, and which also suggests it is possible that if the President would issue a proclamation declaring these same citizens banditti no further action need be taken except that which would devolve upon him; that we regard the recommendations contained in said dispatch of Gen. Sheridan despote in their nature, unprecedented in the history of our country, and tending to the destruction of our representative government and constitutional liberty.

A Republican moved to amend by affirming their confidence in the personal patriotism of Gen. Sheridan. tions to take it from the table were also rejected

The resolution was tabled until to-morrow

# MISSISSIPPI.

Conclusion of the Investigation at Vicksburg -The Committee Gone to Jackson. Vicksbung, Jar. 13.—The Congressional com-nittee closed its labors here to-day, and left for Jackson. Harper Hunt testified that he had told Crosby when he was in jall that he could leave at any time. Major James Coloman testi-fied to hearing Crosby's speech in the court house, and that the armed organization formed in the woods after Hall's colored company had stopped citizens on the streets. Judge J. W. M. Harris, a leading lawyer, testified that affairs Harris, a leading lawyer, testified that affairs here were in the hands of mon who had no interest in the prosperity of the country. Even the Governor paid no taxes. That he had seen juries trying cases in which a large amount was involved, three fourths of whom could not read. George W. Waiton, colored, president of the board of supervisors, produced the following telegram: "President Loard of Sepervisors, Ficksburg: "Do you want any men? Can ratee a good crowd within twenty-four hours to kill out your negroes.

"J. G. GALES.

"A. H. MASON."

Witness stated he could read, and, when asked, that the colored people in that vicinity were alraid of their lives, and some were alraid to come and testify before the committee.

Matilda Furman testified that her husband was killed and that B. Shannon when she went. killed, and that Dr. Shannon, when she went after the body, carsed her and threatened to shoot her, which Dr. Shannon denied.

NEW JERSEY. Governor Parker's Views-Resolutions of the House Tabled in the Senate. New York, Jan. 13.—Governor Parker, of New Jersey, in his valedictory message to the Legis-lature, yesterday, said in regard to Louisiana: The recent violation of the Federal Constitution State sovereignty. That such action was a clear violation of the Constitution needs no argument. State which has ever been loyal to the Constitu-tion and laws, and which has on all occasions sus-tained the National Government in the exercise of legitimate powers, you do promptly and in firm and decided language protest against the re-cent unlawful action of the Federal authorities in using military power of the United States to in-vade the constitutional rights of our sister State of Louisiana.

Louisiana.
TRESTON, N. J., Jan. 13.—In the Jersey House strong resolutions were adopted condemning the Federal interference in the Louisians difficulty, by the presence of an armed force in the repre-sentative hall, and the ejection of members. The

## TENNESSEE.

Southern Outrages Returning to Plague the Inventors Don't Look so Well-Escape of

on the Arkansas side of the river. Meyers says his boat was mobbed by thirty negroes, ied by four white men, all drunk and well armed. He was floating on the river, and the mob attacked him from the shore. Finally some of the attacking party came out and took him and his boat to the Arkansas shore, where the whole party helped themselves to his goods. After taking what they wanted they let him go. Meyers says the outrage was perpetrated upon him because he would not buy a bale of cotton which he considered had been stoler. Nine persons escaped to day from the city jall through the carelessness of a turnkey who left the key in the door. The prisoners who escaped are all armed with revolvers, and are notorious characters. The sheriff has gone in pursuit. on the Arkansas side of the river. Meyers says

Fancuil Hall Getting Ready to Sympathize and Protest.

Boston, Jan. fs.-A meeting will be held on BOSTON, Jan. 18.—A meeting will be held on Friday noon at Faneuli hall to protest against the late military interference with the organization of the Louisiana Legislature, signed by about one hundred of the most prominent citizens, irrespective of party.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The resolutions condemning the interference in Louisiana affairs by the Federal Government, introduced in the House yesterday, were discussed to-day and were finally releared to the committee on Federal relations by a vote of 118 to 60.

# WISCONSIN.

Legislature Organized-The Senatorial Cortest.
Madison, Jan. 15.—The Legislature organized of the Assembly, and Henry D. Barron president pro ten. of the Senate. Both are Republicans. The Governor's message will be read to-morrow. The Senatorial contest is very active. The supporters of Carpenter claim to be sure of eight majority in joint caucus. Washburn, on the other hand, claims five majority. Both parties held caucuses to night.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Renomination of Hon. Austin F. Pike. Bosten, Jan. 13.—The Republicans of the Sec-ond district of New Hampshire to-day nominated Hon. Austin D. Pike for re-election to Congress H. W. Biair, of Plymouth, N. H., was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Third district Republican convention.

Both Houses Condemn the Interference. Legislature to-day, after considerable discussion and persistent fillbustering, adopted resolution condemning the interference of Federal troops in

Meeting of the Legislature. ATLANTA, Jan. 13.—The Legislature met to-day. T. J. Simmons, of Bibb, was elected President of the Senate, and Tom Hardeman, of Bibb, was elected Speaker of the House.

CIRCINNATI, Jan. 18.—A special dispatch to he Gazette from Fort Wayne says the northward bound passenger train on the Fort Wayne, Muncee and Cincinnati railread was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Eaton station, Indiana, this afternoon. The train was running at moderate speed when a rail broke under a coach, which, after being dragged over the ties some distance, was thrown over a bridge twelve feet high, smashing the car, and injuring nome fifteen passengers. The following are the mest severely injured: Val Hollingsworth, of Dunleith, Ind., fatally injured in the head; G. Wynne, Cambridge City, Ind., internally; A. M., Grinkle, Montpeller, Ind., burned; Jos. Gillespie, Fors Wayne, internally; F. E. Leonard, Muncee, Ind., spine; Mr. Snyler, shoulder; John Fordyse, Liberty, Ind., internally; Mr. Orook, Cineinnat, internally and head cut; Charles Randall, head cut and internally. The wounded are being cared for at Hartford city. tion, Indiana, this afternoon. The train was

# The Florida Legislature has not yet organized

Albany, N. Y., indulged a large indignation meeting last night, which was enlivened by the effervescence of several leading Democrate and renegade Republicans. enervescence of several leading Democrats and renegade Republicans.

The grand jury in Mobile was discharged yesterday. No one was indicted for the murders in Sumier county, nor for the murder of two negroes in Mobile on election day.

Mo'lle Leoni Juvin, indicted for emuggling a quantity of valuable laces, silks, &c., pleaded guilty pesterday in the United States Circuit Court. Sentence suspended.

Foulkes, the negro who murdered several members of the Herndon family, near Manassas, was tried in the Circuit Court of Orange county, Va., yesterday, and convicted of murder in the first degree.

The Union Bank of Jersey City suspended yesterday morning. Michael Sanford, the president.

## CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS. The House Authorizes a Committee of Five to

ANARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

ESTIMATES TO COVER DEFICIENCIES.

AND POSTAL CARS.

OPPOSITION TO CHINESE CITIZENSHIP.

An Act to Protect Citizens-Staff Corps of the Army-Opposition to Further quiry-Gun Royalty-Finances-War Claims-&c., &c., &c.

## Appropriations to be Recommended. The Appropriation Committee yesterday agreed procommend \$70,000 for the survey of public lands in California, and \$30,000 each to Arizons and Nevada, for the same purpose

For the Support of Indians. Among the executive documents laid before the House was a communication from the Secretary of the Interior asking a deficiency appropriation of \$50,000 for the sustenance and support of the Cheyenne, Arapahal, Apachoe, Kiowas, Comanche and Wichita Indians in the Indian Territory.

No More Subsidy. ntative John G. Smith. Republican o Ohio, and Mr. Miliken, Democrat, of Kentucky, both prepared resolutions, which they will offer on prepared resonances, where they will duri in the House when opportunity occurs, commit-ting the House to the course that when the postal appropriation bill comes up for consideration an amendment striking out the clause providing for the Pacific Mail Steamship subsidy shall be in-corporated in the bill.

## Financial Affairs. The following is the financial exhibit of the Treasury Department at the close of business yesterday: Currency, \$11,208,295; special deposit yesterday: Currency, \$11,288,286; Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$43,155,000; coin, \$74,250,205; including coin certificates, \$28,154,400; ontstanding legal tenders, \$382,000,000. The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$210,206.53. National bank notes received yesterday for redemption amounted to \$633,585.

The Naturalization Laws Senator Sargent Introduced a bill yesterday providing for the repeal of so much of title 30 of act to revise and consolidate the statutes, approved June 22, 1874, as confers the right of naturalization upon persons who were not entitled thereto prior to the passage of said act. It is doubtless designed to exclude the Chinese, but the same act permits persons of African nativity to become citizens in certain contingencies, who

will not be affected by the proposed bill. Insatiate Railroad Companies. railroad magnates are not yet satisfied with the law governing the payment of postage, with the law governing the payment of postage, and on Tuesday Mr. Strickland Kneas, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was before the House Committee on Postal Affairs with a new request. The existing law provides that payment for mail matter shall be by weight, and the new proposition is that they shall be paid for the swace occupied, Mr. Hangs, superintendent of the postal railway service, advecates the change.

Royalty on Springfield Guns. From a communication sent by the Secretary of War to the House of Representatives it appears that the United States is compelled to pay a roythat the United States is compelled to pay a roy-alty of twenty-five cents on each gun manufac-tured of the Allen or Springfield breech-loading rific, the patented portion being the swinging breech-lock. The validity of the patent has been sustained by judicial decree. It further appear-that there are ether claims for infringement of patents in the manufacture of this arm which are not admitted by the Government, and some of them are now before the courts.

Protection of Citizens. by Judge White, of Ala., which was approved by

by Judge White, of Ala., which was approved by the House Committee on the Judiciary and to be presented to the House for action:

Resolved, etc., That citizens of the United States, as such, owe a primary and paramount allegiance to the Government of the United States, and that, as the correlative of such allegiance and as indispensable to its maintenance and free exercise, the Government of the United States is bound to give, by laws adequate to such end, to its citizens protection in all their essential and fundamental rights. Estimates for Deficiences.1 The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the House of Representatives estimates of appropriations required to supply deficiences in appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and prior years, as follows: State Department, \$23,764. Treasury Department, \$254,797; War Department, \$113,767; Navy Department, \$254,797; Interior Department, \$471,349; total, \$880,056. These estimates are made necessary by the recent enactment which covered all unexpended appropriations into the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year for which they were designed, whether all accounts chargeable to them had been adjusted or not.

Confirmations by the Senate. Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate, in executive session yesterday, confirmed as follows: Geo. Maney, of Tennessee, to be minister resident at Equator, vice E. R. Wing, deceased; Geo. H. Baker, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia; Edgar Stanton, of Hilnois, consul at Barmen; Theodore Canislas, of Hilnois, consul at Barmen; Theodore Canislas, of Hilnois, consul at Bristol; H. H. Geldeborough, appraiser of merchandise, port of Baltimore; W. Ingalis, of Hilnois, agent for Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws and Seminoles. Postmasters—Fred. Weed, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; R. Fields, Port Henry, N. Y.; Jacob Corlies, Red Bank, N. J.; J. S. Garrison, Cape May, N. J.

Proposed Beard of Public Warks.

Proposed Board of Public Works. The bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, proposes the establishment at the seat of government of the establishment at the seat of government of a Hoard of Public Works, whose duties shall be the preservation and construction of all public buildings and other public works, except military and naval establishments. The board is to consist of a commissioner, a supervising architect and a supervising engineer, the duties of which are specified in the bill. The clerical force of the board is fixed as follows: One chief clerk, (who shall act as commissioner in the absence of that officer;) four clerks of class four; four clerks of class one: two copylists and two messengers.

The Staff Corps of the Army. The Secretary of War has sent to the House Representatives a letter from General Schofield, urging the Secretary to use his influence for the repeal of the act forbidding promotions in the staff corps of the army. In his letter General Schofield says: "This act stopping advancement in rank has been repealed for five corps, yet still bears upon three—the Adjutant General's, the Paymaster's and the Quartermaster's; directly affecting at this time twelve officers, three in the Adjutant General's department, two in the Pay department and seven in the Quartermaster's department. The act as it stands to-day has been reduced, as you will observe, to merely a personal measure." The Secretary in transmitting the letter recommends the passage of a general law, to include all classes. Representatives a letter from General Schofield,

Estimates for Geological Surveys. Estimates for Geological Surveys.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent to the House of Representatives a communication revising his estimates for geological surveys, withdrawing his estimate of \$100,000 in gross, and recommending the following:

For the continuation of the geological and geographical surveys of the Territories of the United States, by P. V. Hayden, \$75,000; and by J. W. Powell, \$15,000, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, in all \$90,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

For the preparation and publication of the maps, charts, geological sections and other engravings necessary to illustrate the reports of the United States geological surveys of the Territories during the fiscal year ending June 20, 1878, \$35,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Beciprocity Treaty With Hawaii.

Beciprocity Treaty With Hawaii.

At a recent session of the Cabinet the proposed reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian leiands was disscussed at some length, and very favorably. The propositions made by the Hawaiian commissioners will, it is expected, be presented to the Senate at an early day in the form of a treaty. If adopted, the treaty will admit free of duty the following articles: All low grade sugars not above No. 18, molasses, tallow, coffee, hides, skins, metander syraps of molasses, arrow root, pulu, tropical fruits, raw cotton, seeds, plants, trees, castor oil, sandal, kcakow and other ornamental woods. The total value of those articles imported into the United States from the Islands last year amounted to a million and a quarter dollars. Under the present tariff coffee, hides and skins are admitted free of duty. The Islands are to admit from the United States the following articles free of daty: Agricultural implements, lime, bricks, centent, lumber, stationery, cotton, iron, woolen and wooden manufactures, which include most all articles at presentables shipped is types articles shipped is year was one million dollars.

Adverse Reports on War Claims.

Adverse Reports on War Claims. The House Committee on War Claims yester-day affirmed its determination that it would not report in favor of any bill for the payment of any report in favor of any bill for the payment of any claim for damages sustained in the late war. The question came up on the bill to pay ex-Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, \$20,000 for the destruction of his house. Mr. Harris, of Virginia, offered an amendment to include the payment of \$20,000 for the destruction of the property of ex-Gov. Letcher, of Virginia. This was rejected and the committee then voted unantimously that they would not establish the principle of the payment of claims growing out of the war. The committee, however, agreed that Mr. Bradford should be paid something for his loss, and they therefore referred the whole subject to Mr. Holman, with directions to report a bill giving Mr. Bradford \$20,000 as a gratuity and an act of mercy, but not recognizing the validity of his

claim. The resolution was adopted by a vote of five to four. Mesers. Kellogg, Hasleton, of Wis-consin; Scudder, of New Jersey; Harris, of Vir-ginis, and Lawrence voted for it, and Mesers. Smith, of Pennsylvania; Harber, Wilson, of Iowa, and Morrison against it.

Pacific Mail Investigation. The House Committee on Ways and Means resumed the Pacific Mail inquiry yesterday. The bank account of Irwin in the Bank of California bank secount of Irwin in the Bank of California was shown, exhibiting his transactions between Jepuary 3, 1872, and July 2, 1872, which corridorated the fact that Abert gave him \$100,000; there was a credit in the account of \$101,000. Lewis J. Davis stated that Wm. S. King had no account with the banking-bouse of Lewis Johnson & Oo. J. H. Hersey presented his bank account, which showed cash deposits of about \$9,800 in the First National bank, which he used for his own purposes. Gen. Payne corroborated Hersey's statement, and testified that he was not in Congress when the Pacific Mail steamship subsidy bill passed, and that he never received a dollar from ment, and teatined that are mushly subsidy bill passed, and that he never received a dollar from that compenny while in Congress. Messrs. Corson and Sherman identified claim certificates of Jay Cooke & Co; one was for \$90,000, another was for \$60,000, he next was for \$15,000 and the remaining balance of \$45,000 was paid June 8; they were indersed by John G. Schumaker. Mr. H. G. Fant held an interview with Mr. Irwin yesterday afternoon in the city jall, and between them it was afternoon in the city jail, and between them it was fully agreed that the \$4,000 paid by Mr. Fant, as shown in his testimony, was to Samuel A. Hatch, and not Rufus Hatch, of New York, as has been generally supposed by the public.

Disasters to the Carlists-Government Will Make Prompt Reparation to Germany-The Carlists Still Hopeful-Church Property Re-

stored. Madeid, Jan. 18.—The Minister of War has received dispatches announcing that several bands of Carlists have been badly dereated by national roops in the departments of Barcelona and

PARIS. Jan. 13.-Sagasta has declined the Spanish Ambassadorship at Paris. The Mad-rid Government has informed Germany that complete satisfaction will be given for the outrage on the Gustav, immediately after the re-ceipt of full dispatches from its representative at ceipt of full dispatches from its representative at Berlin. It is thought in Berlin that speedy reparation will be made, because it is of great interest to the Spanish Government to deprive the opposition of the opportunity to attack it, which foreign reprisals on the Carlists would afford. The truth of yesterday's disquicting reports from Spain is denied. Rumors were set on foot by the Carlists.

The Duke of Parma denies that either Counts Caserta and Bari or himself are about to abandon the cause of Don Carlos.

The L'Union states that Marshal Serrano has arrived in Paris.

A decree has been issued for restoration to the Church of all property not included in the the Charch of all property not included in the redemption fund.

Preparations for the entry of the King into the Capital are being made on a grand scale. Decorations will be profuse and superb. Triumphal arches are being built along the route of the royal procession.

Hindhart, Jania.—Don Carlos has gone to Durangs to hold a council of war. The Carlist cavalry on Sunday approached within three miles of Valencia. The reception of Alfonso at Valencia was less enthusiastic than at Barcelona. MADRID, Jan. 13.—Several military orders, in-cluding those of St. Jago Calatrava and Alcan-tara, have been re-established. Priest Alcalon, the Carlist leader, has been brought to this city

Elections Ordered for February-The Allowance to the Family of the Late Emperor. Panis, Jan. 13 .- Elections to fill six vacant seats in the Assembly for the departments of ordered to be held on the 7th of February. The Assembly committee on the liquidation of the late Emperor's civil list will report in faver of allowing his beirs 800,000 francs, the State reaining the museums at Pierrepont and Fontaine

## GREAT BRITAIN. Loss of a Steamer with Twenty Lives-Rus-

sia will Act in Unison with Germany in Spanish Affairs. LONDON, Jan. 14-6 a. m .- The steamer Bride, twenty of the crew and passengers drowned. The Daily Telegraph reports that Gortschakoff has declared Russia will not make the recognition of Aliense dependent on the confirmation of his accession by the Cortes, but will act in harmony with Germany.

# GERMANY.

Wants Satisfaction from Spain. Beslin, Jan. 13,-The Provincial Correspondence says the German Government has taken preliminary steps to insure satisfaction to the German fing and indemnity for the owners of the vessel Gustav, which was fired upon while in dis-tress, and afterwards plundered by Carlists.

Colonel Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton are at Willard's. Mr. J. W. Schuckers, formerly private secre-tary to Chief Justice Chase, is at Willard's with his bride. tary to Chief Justice Chase, is at Willard's with his bride.

Mr. White, for many years assistant cashier of the National Metropolitan bank, has been promoted to the position of casher.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, Colonel Blood and Miss Tennie C. Chafin have changed their quarters from the St. James to Willard's.

Hon. John K. Tarbox, of Lawrence, Mass, and member of Congress elect from General Butler's district, is registered at the National.

Mr. S. H. Le Fevre, of the firm of Sprague, Hoyt & Co., New York, with his elegant and accomplished English bride, has quarters at Willard's.

The solid men of New York—Astors, Stewarts.

lard's.

The solid men of New York—Astors, Stewarts,
Morgans and Duncans—have tendered ex-Gov.
Dix the compliment of a public dinner. He
gratefully declines the honor. gratefully declines the honor.

Mr. Chas. W. Schofield, president of the
Bingham Canyon and Camp Floyd Railroad
Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, is in this city,
looking after the interests of his road. He is
registered at Willard's.

Richard Grant White, of definers the best,
Bays Nestor is one who feathers his inest,
And in such matters White's word is the law.
Who now won't excuse that good fellow Shaw
E. T. P. One Parr claims to have invented the term

"carpet-bagger," and the Mobile papers are quar-reling about it. We believe the term was first applied to Mr. Columbus by the noble Indian; and if that is so, the claims mentioned are below Parr and if that is so, the ciaims mentioned are below Pair.

Attorney General Williams and Representa-tives Poland and Hooper had a consultation with the President yesterday morning. Postmaster General Jewell, Secretary Robeson, Representa-tives Moore, Morry, Smith and Rainey also had audiences with the President yesterday.

# The popular question of the day: Who will next "join that innumerable curavan that jour-neys towards those mysterious realms" on the witness stand in the Ways and Means Committee room, "from whose bourne no traveler returns" without having his name in the papers? Let Schumaker his "short but moving tale unfold," and we will know all about it.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWN A Little Story About Her Interview with Mrs. A Little Story About Her Interview with Mrs.

Theodore Tilton.

A writer in the Boston Newssays: The late interesting letter published in your paper concerning Mrs. Harriet Boecher Stowe and her professor husband was read to the writer of this sketch while sitting comfortably disposed in the pleasant purlors of Mrs. Stowe's home at Hartpaintings and engravings brought from over the sea. In one room are five different pictures of the Madonna, all of rare merit and beyond price. One curious old engraving of the carpenter Joseph at work at his bench, while Mary and her son are looking on, is a copy of a picture formerly owned by the Duke of Newcastle, but destroyed by the carclessness of a servant. The Duke wrote a very humble autograph note to Mrs. Stowe, begging permission to have a copy of her engraving taken for him. The bouse is more than full of costly bric-a-brac. In the hall is the cabinationationing the memorial address presented to Mrs. Stowe by the friends of freedom, who congratulated her on her first visit abroad. These immense volumes are filled with autograph names, beginning with noblity and ending with commensers. At some future day these valuable works will belong to the public. There are about forty volumes.

It may not be generally known that Mrs. Stowe held several interviews with Mrs. Tilton after the at work at his bench, while Mary and her son ar It may not be generally known that Mrs. Stowe held several interviews with Mrs. Tilton after the development of the scandal. At the last one, which took place, as did the others, at Mr. Ablagton's bouse, Mrs. Stowe saked her how she could be so weak and wicked as to sign such a confession if she knew it was false. Mrs. Tilton began to cry and said it was all Theodore's facil. "He kept nagging at me all the time." whired the poor little woman; "he wouldn't let me sleep at all, but just kept nagging—nagging about my writing it, till I was more than half crany, and sometimes I was under the influence of strong medicine, and my poor head all in a whirl, so I wrote anything for peace sake, just as I should again if I lived with him."

When Mrs. Stowe rose to leave she passed her arm around Mrs. Tilton's waist. Mrs. T. looked at her in surprise. "Hito any you be so kind to me?" she asked, "when I have made you so much treablet"
"Because I am so serry for you!" realied Mrs. met" she asked, "when I have made you so much troublet"

"Because I am so corry for you!" replied Mrs. Stowe; "I am sorry that say woman can be so weak as to wreek so many lives with her own. I pity you from my very heart."

The beautiful simplicity your correspondent so touchingly depicts to Mr. and Mrs. Stowe has given place to a very weridil; wise shrewdness. They both understand the value of money now, but they spend little more for their personal needs than they ever did. They are both solfably absorbed in their rown work. The old Professor ambles about I like some ancient farmer, toddling and grim. Mrs. Stewe's in a perpetual reverie about her characters, and though she cordially invites her friends and relatives to some and see her, she is very likely to be unconscious of their existence until they get up to go. She is a literary sensualist, absorbed in the happiness of peopling new worlds.

# THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

LOUISIANA'S "PLAIN TALE."

JUSTIFICATION OF SHERIDAN.

"Neither Ku-Klux Klans Nor White Leagues." If Error Has Been Committed by the Army in These Matters, It His

Always Been on the Side of Good Order, the Maintenance of the Law, and the Protection of Life."

The following is the special message of Presi dent Grant on affairs in Louisiana, transmitted to the Senate yesterday in answer to a resolution of inquiry passed by that body:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have the bonor to make the following answer to a Senate resolution of the 5th instant, asking to a Senate resolution of the sta instant, asking for infermation as to any interference by any military officer, or any part of the army of the United States, with the organization or proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, or either branch thereof, and also inquiring in regard to the existence of armed organizations in that State hostile to the government thereof, and intent on overturning such government by force.

force. To say that lawlessness, turbulence and blood-shed have characterized the political affairs of the State since its reorganization under the re-construction acts, it is only to repeat what has become well known as a part of its unhappy his-

AND THE BLOODY RIOTS OF 1866 and 1858 to show that the disorders there are no due to any recent causes or to any late action of the Federal authorities. Preparatory to the election of 1872 a shameful Preparatory to the election of 1872 a shameful and undisguised conspiracy was formed to carry that election against the Republicans, without regard to law or right, and to that end the most glaring frauds and forgeries were committed in the returns, after many colored ditizens had been denied registration, and others had been deterred by fear from casting their ballots. When the time came for a final canness of the votes, in view of the foregoing facts, William P. Kellogg, the Republican candidate for Governor, brought suit upon the equity side of the United States Officent Court for Louisiana, and against Warmoth and others who had obtained possession of the raturns of the election, representing that several thou

PRANCHISE ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR COLOR

FRANCHISE ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR COLOR, and praying that steps might be taken to have said votes counted, and for general relief. To enable the court to inquire as to the truth of these allegations a temporary restraining order was issued against the defendants, which was at once wholly disregarded and treated with contempt by those to whom it was directed. These proceedings have been widely denounced as an unwarrantable interference by the Federal judiciary with the election of State officers; but it is to be remembered that by the fitteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States the political equality of colored citizens is secured, and under the second section of that amendment, providing that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation, an act was presed on the Sirt of May, 1870, and amended in 1871, the object of which was to prevent the denial or abridgment of suffrage to citizens on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and it has been HELD BY ALL THE PEDERAL JUDGES

HELD BY ALL THE FEDERAL JUDGES
before whom the question has arisen, including
Justies Strong, of the Supreme Court, that the
protection afforded by this smendment and these
acts extends to State as well as other elections.
That it is the duty of the Federal courts to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the
United States, and the laws passed in pursuance
thereof, is too clear for controversy.
Section fifteen of said sot, after numerous provisions therein to prevent an evasion of the fifteenth amendment, provides that the jurisdiction
of the Circuit Court of the United States shall
extend to all cases in law or equity arising under
the provisions of said act and of the act amendatory thereof. Congress seems to have contemplated equitable as well as legal proceedings to
prevent the denial of suffrage to colored citizens;
and it may be asfely asserted that if Keilogg's
bill in the above-named case did not present a case for the equitable interposition of the court
that no such case can arise under the act. That
the courts of the United States have the right to
interiere

IN VARIOUS WAYS WITH STATE BLECTIONS. IN VARIOUS WAYS WITH STATE ELECTIONS, so as to maintain political equality and rights therein, irrespective of race or color, is comparatively a new, and to some seems to be a startling idea; but it results as clearly from the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution and the acts that have been passed to enforce that amendment as the abrogation of State laws upholding slavery results from the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution. While the jurisdiction of the court in the case of Keilogg vs. Warmoth and others is clear to my mind, it seems that some of the orders made by the judge in that and the kindred case of Antoine were illegal. But while they are so held and considered, it is not to be forgotten that the mandate of his court had been contemptuously defied, and they were made while wild scenes of anarchy were sweeping away all restraint of law and order. Doubtiess the judge of this court made grave mistakes, but the law allows the chancellor great latitude, not only in punishing those who contemn his orders and injunctions, but in preventing the consummation of the wrong which he has judicially forbidden. Whatever may be said or thought of those matters, it was only made known to me that

Whatever may be said or thought of those matters, it was only made known to me that
PROCESS OF THE UNITED STATES COURT WAS
RESETED;
and as said act specially provides for the use of
the army and navy when necessary to enforce judicial process arising thereunder. I considered it
my duty to see that such process was executed
according to the judgment of the court.

Resulting from these proceedings, through various controversies and complications, a State
administration was organized, with Wm. P. Rellogg as Governor, which, in the discharge of my
duty, under section, a article 3, of the Constitution,
I have recognized as the government of the
State.

It has been bitterly and persistently alleged
that Kellogg was not elected. Whether he was
or not is not altogether certain, nor is it any more
certain that his competitor, McEnery, was chosen.
The election was a gigantic fraud, and there are
no reliable returns of its result. Kellogg obtained passession of the office, and in my opinion
has more right to it than his competitor.
On the 20th of February, 1878, the Committee
on Frivileges and Elections, of the Senate, made
a report, in which they say they were satisfied by
testimony that the manipulation of the election
machinery by Warmouth and others WAS EQUIVALENT TO TWENTY THOUSAND VOTES.

ment based upon fraud in deliance of the wishes and intention of the voters of the State." Assuming the correctness of the statements in this report, (and they seem to have been generally accepted by the country,) the great crime in Louisnaha about which so much has been said is that one is holding the office of Governor who was cheated out of twenty thousand votes against another whose title to the office is undoubtedly based on fraud and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State.

Misinformed and misjudgding as to the nature and extent of this report, the supporters of Mc-Enery proceeded to displace by force in some countlef of the State the appointees of Governor Kellogg, and on the 15th of April, in an effort of toat kind,

A BUTCHERY OF CITIZENS WAS COMMITTED

at Colfax, which in bloodthirstiness and barbarity is hardly surpassed by any acts of savage warfare.

To put this matter beyond controversy, I quote from the charge of Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, to the jury in the case of the United States vs. Gruitshank and others, in New Orleans, in March, 1874. He said:

"In the case on trial there are many facts not in controversy. I proceed to state some of them, in the presence and hearing of counsel on both sides, and if I state as a conceded fact any matter that is disputed they can correct me."

After stating the origin of the difficulty which grew out of an attempt of white persons to drive the parish judge and sheriff—appointees of Rellogg—from office, and their attempted protection by colored persons, which led to some fighting, in which quite a number of negroes were killed, the Judge states:

"Most of those who were not killed were taken prisoners. Fifteen or jetteen of the blacks had lifted the boards and taken refuge under the floor of the court-house. They were all captured, About thirty-seven man were taken prisoners; the number is not definitely fixed. They were kept under guard until dark,

THEY WERE LED OUT TWO BY TWO AND BROT. most of the men were shot to death. A few were wounded, not mortally, and, by protending to be dead, were afterwards, during the night, able to make their secape. Among them was the Levi Nelson named in the indictment.

"The dead bodies of the negroes killed in this affair were left unburied until Thesday, April 15, when they were buried by a deputy marshal and an officer of the milita from New Orleans. These persons found fifty-nine dead bodies. They showed pistol-shot wounds, the great majority in the head, and most of them in the back of the head. In addition to the fifty-nine dead bodies found some

CHARRED REMAINS OF DRAD BODIES

were discovered near the court-house. Six dead bodies were found under a warehouse, all shot in the head but one or two, which were shot in the the head but one or two, which were shot in the breast.

"The only white men injured from the beginning of these troubles to their close were Hadnot and Harris. The court-house and its contents were entirely consumed.

"There is no evidence that any one in the crowd of whites bore any lawful warrant for the arrowd of whites bore any lawful warrant for the arrowd of any of the blacks. There is no evidence that either Nach or Casabat a fler the affair ever demanded their offices to which they had set up claim, but Register continued to act as parish judge, and Shaw as sherif.

"These are facts in this case as I understand them to be admitted."

spensible for these atrocities would not be just, qut it is a lamentable fact that insuperable obstructions were thrown in the way of punishing these murderers, and the so-called conservative papers of the State not only justified the massacre, but denounced as

PEDERAL TYRANNY AND DESPOTIBN the attempt of the United States officers to bring them to justice. Fierce denunciations ring through the country about office holding and election matters in Louisians, while every one of election matters in Louisiana, while every one of
the Collax miscreants goes unwhipped of justice,
and no way can be found in this boated land of
civilization and Christianity to punish the perpetrators of this bloody and monstrous crime.

Not unlike this was the massacre in August
last. Several Northern young men of capital
and enterprise had started in the little and flourleiting town of Cousbatta. Some of them were
Republicans and office-holders under Keilogg.
They were, therefore, doomed to doath. Six of
them were seized and carried away from their
homes and murdered in cold blood. No one has
been punished, and the conservative press of the
State denounced all efforts to that end, and boldly
justified the crime.

Many murders of a like character have been
committed in individual cases which cannot here
be detailed. For example,
T. S. Chawpord, Judge, and P. H. Habrits,

T. S. CRAWPORD, JUDGE, AND P. H. HABRIS,

T. S. CHAWFORD, JUDGE, AND P. H. HABRIS, district attorney of the Twelfth judicial district of the State, on their way to court, were shot from their horses by men in ambush on the 8th of October, 1872 and the widow of the former, in a communication to the Department of Justice, tells a piteous tale of the persecutions of her husband because he was a Union man, and of the efforts made to screen those who had committed a crime which, to use her own language, "left two widows and nine orphans desolate."

To say that the nurder of a negro or white Republican is not considered a crime in Lousiana would probably be unjust to a great part of the people; but it is true that a great number of such murders have been committed, and no one has been punished therefor, and manifestly as to them the spirit of hatred and violence is stronger than law.

Representations were made to me that the presence of troops in Lousiana was the United States judge, district attorney, and grand and petit jurors in Arkansas, asking the establishment of the Territory of Oklahome

presentations were made to me that the ence of troops in Louisiana was UNNECESSARY, AND IRRITATING TO THE PROPLE, and that there was no danger of public disturbance if they were taken away. Consequently, early in last summer the troops were all withdrawn from the State with the exception of a small garrison at New Orleans barracks. It was claimed that a comparative state of quiet had supervened. Political excitement as to Louisiana affairs seemed to be dying out. But the November election was approaching, and it was necessary for party purposes that the flame should be rekindled.

Accordingly, on the 14th of September, D. P. Penn, claiming that he was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1812, issued an inflammatory proclation calling upon the militia of the State to UNNECESSARY, AND IRRITATING TO THE PROPLE,

ARM, ASSEMBLE AND DRIVE FROM POWER the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the tate. The White Leaguers, armed and ready rehe conflict, promptly responded.

On the same day the Governor made a formal constitution of the confliction On the same day the Governor made a formal requisition upon me, pursuant to the act of 1796, and section IV, article 4, of the Constitution, to aid in suppressing domestic violence. On the next day I issued my prociamation commanding the insurgents to disporse within five days from the date thereof, but, before the prociamation was published in New Orleans, the organized and armed forces recognising a usurping Governor, had taken forcible possession of the Statehouse and temporarily subverted the government. Twenty or more people were killed, including a number of the police of the city. The fatreets of the city were stained with blood. All that was desired in the way of excitement had been accomplished, and, in view of the step taken to repress it, the revolution was apparently, though it is believed not really, abandoned, and

and tyranny in Louisiana was renewed with redoubled energy. Troops had been sent to the
State under this requisition of the Governor, and
as other disturbances seemed imminent, they
were allowed to remain there to render the executive such aid as might become necessary to
enforce the laws of the State and repress the continued violence which seemed inevitable the moment the Federal support should be withdrawn.
Prior to, and with a view to the laste election in
Louisiana, white men asseclated themselves together in armed bodies, called "White Leagues,"
and at the same time threats were made in the
Democratic journals of the State that the election should be carried against the Republicans at
all hazards, which very naturally greatly
alarmed the colored voters. By section 8 of the
act of February 28, 1871, it is made the THE CRY OF FEDERAL USUSPATION

DEPUTIES at polls where votes are east for Representatives in Congress to keep the peace and prevent any violations of the so-called enforcement acts and other offences against the laws of the United States; and upon a requisition of the marshal of States; and upon a requisition of the marshal of Louisians, and in view of said armed organiza-tions, and other portentous circumstances. I caused detachments of troops to be stationed in various localities in the State to aid him in the performance of his official duties. That there was intimidation of Republican voters at the election, notwithstanding these precautions, admits of no doubt. The following are specimens of the means used:

notwithstanding are specimens of the meanused:

On the 14th of October eighty persons signed and published the following at Shreveport:

"We, the undersigned, merchants of the dity of Shreveport, in obedience to a request of the Shreveport campaign club, agree to use every endeaver to get our employees to vote the people's ticket at the ensuing election, and in the event of their refusal so to do, or in case they vote the Radical ticket,

at the expiration of their present contracts."

On the same day another large body of persons published in the same piace a paper, in which they used the following language:
"We, the undersigned merchants of the city of Shreveport, alive to the great importance of securing good and honest government to the State, do agree and piedge ourselves not to advance any supplies or money to any planter the coming year who will give employment or rent lands to laborers who will give employment or rent lands to laborers who will selection."

ers who wote the Hadical ticket in the coming election."

I have no information of the proceedings of the returning board for said election which may not be found in its report, which has been published; but it is a matter of public information that a great part of the time taken to canvass the vetes was consumed by the arguments of lawyers, several of whom represented each party before the board. I have no evidence that the proceedings of this board were not in accordance with the law under which they acted. Whether IN EXCLUDING PROM THEIR COUNT

certain returns they were right or wrong, is a question that depends upon the evidence they had before them; but it is very clear that the law gives them the power, if they choose to exercise it, of deedding that way, and prime face the persons whom they return as elected, are entitled to the offices for which they were candidates.

Respecting the alleged interference by the military with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana on the 4th instant, I have no knowledge or information which has not been received by me since that time and published. My first information was from the papers of the morning of the 5th of January. I did not know that any such thing was anticipated, and no orders or suggestions were ever given to any military officer in that State upon that subject prior to the occurrence, I am well aware that any military interference by the officers or troops of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature or any of its proceedings, or with any ofvil department of the government,

department of the government,

18 REPUGNANT TO OUR IDEAS OF GOVERNMENT.

I can conceive of no case, not involving robellion or insurrection, where such interference by authority of the General Government ought to be permitted or can be justified. But there are circumstances connected with the late legislative imbroglie in Louisiana which seem to exempt the military from any intestional wrong in that matter. Knowing that they had been in Louisiana to prevent domestic violence and aid in the enforcement of the State laws, the officers and troops of the United States may well have supposed that it was their duty to act when called upon by the Governor for that purpose. Each branch of a Legislative Assembly is a judge of the election and qualifications of its own members. But if a mob or a body of unauthorized persons selse and hold the legislative hall in a tumultuous and riotous manner, and so prevent any organization by those legally returned as elected.

17 MIGHT EECOME THE DUTY

elected,
IT MIGHT ERCOME THE DUTY
of the State executive to interpose, if requested
by a majority of the members elect, to suppress
the disturbance and enable the persons elected to
organize the House.
Any exercise of this power would only be justifiable under the most extraordinary circumstances, and it would then be the duty of the
Governor to call upon the constabulary, or, if necessary, the military force of the State. But
with reference to Louisians, it is to be borne in
mind that any attempt by the Governor to use
the police force of that State at this time would
have undoubtedly precipitated a bloody comflet
with the White League, as it did on the 14th of
September. There is no doubt but that the presence of the United States troops upon that occasion prevented bloodshed and the loss of life.
Both parties appear to have relied upon them as IT MIGHT BECOME THE DUTY

Both parties appear to have relied upon them as CONSERVATORS OF THE PUBLIC FRACE. The first call was made by the Democrats to remove persons obnoxious to them from the Legislative hall; and the second was from the Republicans to remove persons who had usurped sasts in the Legislature without legal certificates authorising them to seats, and in sufficient number to change the majority.

Nobedy was disturbed by the military who had a legal right at that time to occupy a seat in the Legislature. That the Democratic minority of the House undertook to seize its organization by fraud and violence; that in this attempt they trampled under foot law; that they undertook to make persons not returned as elected members so as to create a majority; that they acted under a preconcerted plan, and under false pretences introduced into the hall a body of men to support their pretensions by force, if necessary, and that conflict, disorder and rictous proceedings followed are facts that seem to be well established, and I am credibly informed that

and I am credibly informed that

THERH VIOLENT PROCEEDINGS

were a part of a premeditated plan to have the
Heuse organised in this way and recognise what
has been called the McEnery Senate, and then
to depose Governor Kellogg, and so revolutionise the State government.

Whether it was wrong for the Governor, at the
request of the majority of the members returned
as elected to the House, to use such means as
were in his power to defeat these lawless and
revolutionary proceedings is, perhaps, a denatable
question; but it is quite certain there would have
been no trouble if these who complain of illegal
interference had allowed the House to be erganin a lawful and regular manner. When those
who inaugurate disorder and anarchy disavow
such proceedings it will be time enough to condemn those who by such means as they have prevent the success of their lawless and desperate
schemes.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

MASTERLY EFFORT OF SENATOR LOGAN.

DISCOMFITURE OF GORDON AND BAYARD.

Progress in the House on the Indian Bill.

the Hu-Hlux-Bayard as an Instigator of Assassination-The Revision of the Tariff Laws-The Honest Merchants of

# WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1875.

SENATE. Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial of the actional banks of Tennessee, asking a modifica-tion of the bank tax. Finance. Mr. ROBERTSON presented a memorial of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, asking for the improvement of Charleston harbor. Commerce, Mr. 1NGALLS presented a potition, signed by

the establishment of judicial courts therein. Ju-Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on sundry private claim bills, and they were indefinitely

Mr. McCREERY, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to establish the boundary line between the State of Arkansas and the Indian country. Passed. the Indian country. Passed.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill concerning naturalization. Judiclary.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill for the relief Wm. H. Powell and F. A. McDowell. Claims.

Mr. FERRY, of Conn., introduced a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to consider the application of John Fritz for extension of patent for rolling iron. Patents.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT At 12:50 o'clock the secretary of the President appeared and delivered the special message on Southern affairs and the accompanying docu-

CESSION OF WATER LOTS.

Mr. PRATT called up the bill ceding to the several States within whose limits they respectively lie the beds of unsurveyed lakes and other bodies of water.

Mr. SARGENT said this bill might answer for the Western States, but on his coast there were cases where it would interfere with private rights, and he would like to have the bill guarded so as not to interfere with these. not to interfere with these.

Mr. PEATT said he would offer an amendment
to that effect, and then proceeded to deliver his
remarks in favor of the bill.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS. At 10'clock the VICE PRESIDENT laid be-fore the Senate the special message of the Presi-dent and accompanying documents. After the reading of the message, it was, on motion of Mr. CONKLING, ordered to be printed with the ac-companying documents.

BFEECH OF SENATOR LOGAN,
Mr LUGAN, who was entitled to the floor on
the Louisiana question, said he believed it was
the duty of the sailor to stand by his ship in a
great storm. Senators on his side were told that
a great storm of indignation was gathering in this
land which would certainly wreek the Republican craft. The Republican party had been characterized as tyrannical and oppressive, and the
course of the party and the Executive had been
denounced even by men who had received elemency from that party. The cause was that this
was the SPEECH OF BENATOR LOGAN.

BEGINWING OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1876. He proposed to discuss the question now before the American people from a fair and legal stand-point. He laid down that the Kellogg govern-ment was the government of Louisians, and this inent was the government of Louisians, and this could not be denied.

Mr. LOGAN then commented on the 14th of September rising. The men who were engaged in that rebellion were guilty of treason, and they ought to have been punished either in the pententiary or at the end of a rope. It was well for them perhaps that some other man than Kellogg was not Governor. Not one Senator on the Democratic side of the Chamber had said, in all this debate, one word of condemnation for this Penn rebellion. He then went on to speak of the intimidation practiced in Louisiana up to the election, and exhibited

and exhibited

A SAMPLE OF THE WARNINGS

sent to white and colered Republicans, surmounted by a coffin, and also a copy of a ticket of safety given to a colored man who had voted the Democratic ticket. He sent to the deak to be read an editorial from the Shroveport Times, threatening with death all Republican candidates not elected who were counted in

This editorial names the men who will be murdered, and why, because they are Republicans, and yet in face of these facts those on the other side of the Chamber sneer when it is said intimidation is practiced. The Senator from Georgia had lugged in Georgia whenever he could, and said there was no intimidation there. He (Mr. L.) would speak of that he cafter. That Senator had denounced the Government.

Mr. GURDON asked the Senator to show

tor had denounced others; had denounced the Government.

Mr. GUEDON asked the Senator to show where he had denounced the Government, or else withdraw his statement.

Mr. LOGAN said he was not the kind of man to withdraw.

Mr. GORDON said it was due to the Senator's own character to withdraw a statement if it was unjust. He (Mr. G.) had never denounced the Government, but he had denounced the miserable men who were plusdering his people.

Mr. LOGAN said when he said the Government he of course meant the administration. He would say to the Senator from Georgia, for whom he felt the utmost kindness personally, that he would treat him just as that Senator treated others, and if that Senator undertook to denounce those who disagreed with him he would find that others

Resuming his argument, Mr. L. said that not one Senator on the other side of the Chamber had alluded to the fact that there was a law of Louislana regulating the organization of the Legislature, which said that none but those certified as members of the Legislature by the Secretary of State shall take part in its organization. He then sent to the desk to be read the report of General Sheridan to show that a number of those taking part in the organization were not members. He then spoke of the kidnapping of Republicum members of the Legislature for the purpose of obtaining a Democratic majority, and yet these murderers and thieves were not to be denounced; they were the gentlement of New Or-

yet these murderers and thieres were not to be denounced; they were the gentlemen of New Orleans. The facts showed that after the Democrats had usurped the control of the Legis lature they appointed a committee to call in the army to assist them in retaining their illegal control and when General De Trobriand appeared these Democrats cheered him. Yes, cheered him. There was no talk about the him. There was no talk about the

INVASION OF LIBERTIES OF THE FEOFLE

then. He then had road the request of Governor
Kellogg to Gen. De Trobriand, and reviswing the
facts said it showed that the request had not
been made until a mob had obtained control of
the Legislature, and then no one, Democrat or
Republican, was taken out, but only those who
had no right there, and were interfering with the
legal organization of the Legislature. Yet for
this clamorous Democrats and their alikes have
deneunced Grant and Skeridan and the Republican party from one end of the land to the other.
Grant and Sheridan knew nothing of it until the
whole thing was over. Without undertaking to
say whether the use of the troops was proper or
improper, he would show before he got through
that the Democratic pirty had sustained usurpations a hundred field more glaring than this. It
would be shown that the compiracy had been
matured in Louisians to organize that Legislature by force, then the McEnery Senate was to
be recognized, and

M'ENERY AND PENN WERE TO BE INSTALLED, M'EBERY AED PENS WERE TO BE INSTALLED, and the Democratic party of the United States was expected to sustain them, and then it was calculated that Grant could not put them out. This simultaneous demonstration in this Chamber, and the New York meeting, and the cry all over the country showed that there most have been some kind of an understanding in regard to this revolutionary attempt to overthrow the gevenment of Louisians. He did not say that any one in this Chamber was cognisant of it, but there was some understanding somewhere. He would soon give some Democratic precedents. He then read an account of the action of Gen. Jackson in arresting a member of the Louisiana Legislature when it was in session, and his imprisonment and punishing of a United States judge, and General Jackson was eulogized for this more than for any other act, and your Democratic party sherity after

HECTED HIN TO BE PRESIDENT.

He then referred to the ordering out of the troops in Boston, in 1857, to return a fugitive slave, ordered out by a Democratic President and applended by the Democratic President and applended by the Democratic party which now howls so fearfully because the army is used to preserve law and order. He then sent to the desk to be read the proclamation of President Pierce, in 1886, commanding the dispersion of the President Pierce, in 1886, commanding the dispersion of the President Pierce, in 1886, commander of the United States forces in Kansas, adirecting him to place at the disposal of the Governor of the United States forces in Kansas, directing him to place at the disposal of the Governor of the Territory, if called on, unfident Peresident, it will be seen that after President Pierce had commanded the disposal after President Pierce had commanded the disposal of the Governor of the Territory. Colonel Summer, in accordance with these orders, entered the Legislature of Kansas and dispersed one House and such and the other. The facis are that Colonel Summer ranged his artillery in front of the State house and

\*\*SURROUNDED IT WITH HIS TROOPS, and said he should use all the force that was necessaried.

and said he should use all the force that was ne-cessary. This was approved by the Democratic party all over the country. This was done by order of the President and the Secretary of War, and now the Democratic party is outraged be-cause not the President nor the Secretary of War, but Kellogg, the Governer, ordered the troops to put out, not any mombers of the Legislature, but five men who had no business there, were not members, and were interfering with the organi-

nation of the Legislature; and this request was not made by Gov. Kellogg until he had been re-quested to make it by fifty-two members, a ma-jority of the Legislature. He then read from the order of

GEN. M'CLELLAN TO GEN. BANKS, issued September 12, 1891, commanding him to arrest the Maryland Legislature while it was in session, and Maryland was then in the Union. There is the order of Gen. McClellan, a Democratic general, carried out by Gen. Banks, an Independant Conservative member of the mart House, and the first chance the Democratic got they nominated Gen. McClellan for President. Now when the military is used topreserve law and order the greatest tempest is raised that ever stirred up the Democratic tempot. He would say that history might repeat itself. One man had been made President for making New Orleans behave livelf, and another might be made President for the same reason.

He then had read from the desk the resolutions offered in the Virginia Legislature, calling on all the Governors of the different States to meet for consultation GES. M'CLELLAN TO GEN. BANKS,

ON THE OUTRAGE IN LOUISIANA.

What outrage? The outrage of the Democrats calling on the military, or of the Republicans calling on the military? Of course it was no outrage for the Democrats to call on the military; of it was the outrage committed by the Republicans. What was the meeting to consult on? Was it to put down the White Leagues—to put a stop to the murders and the outrages? That is what we are trying to do. But metalinks it is like the meeting of the Germans in 180-uit is to haugurate a new secession. We are told that the Northern people are tired of this thing, and he believed that if the Northern people were deliuded into yielding to this cry there were armed mean in the South who would axis spring up to overthrow this Government. The Northern people might be delused into giving temperary power to the Democratic party, but the Northern people would never sapetion or permit the CAPBYING ONE OF THE AGENT HOUSING

CARRYING OUT OF TREASONABLE DESIGNS.

Mr. SARGENT read from section ten of the Constitution to show that the action proposed by Virginia was unconstitutional.

Mr. DAVIS said Virginia had proposed ne such action. Such resolutions had been offered in the Legislature of Virginia, and had been debated, but no action had been takes on them.

Mr. LOGAN then referred to the strictures of Mr. Bayard on General Sheridan, and his assertion that Sheridan was not fit to breathe the air of the Republic. What does this mean? It means that when Democracy comes in Sheridan and Sherman and Grant will be bowed out, and who will be bowed in? Your Earlys and your Breckinridges, and men like those who were thundering at your gates and striving to break up your Government. But an indiscreet dispatch cannot blind the people of

THIS COUNTRY TO SHEELDAR'S RECORD. His deeds cannot be effaced from their memories

Mr. BA YARD said what he had said of Sheridan had been said conscientiously, and Sheridan's picture, whatever it was, had been drawn by his own hand. He did repeat that a man who could pen such a dispatch was unfit to breathe the air of a Republic. If General Sheridan could carry out his recommendations he would himself be the only man to breathe the free air, for those of us who were left would be the merest creatures, dependent en his will.

Mr. LOGAN would now say what he would not say before, that the attack of the Senator on Sheridan was a direct intimation to the White Leaguers to assantinate Sheridan, and he (Mr. L.) would say now that since this dispatch of Sheridan the Democrate on this floor have denounced him more than they denounced Joff. Davis during the whole four years of the war.

Mr. L. then referred to the Ka-Klux, and said they had been compelled to stop because Grant made them. He read from the testimony taken before the Ku-Klux in Georgia, and read

before the Ku-Klux in Georgia, and read

THE EVIDENCE OF JOHN B. GORDON,

(who, he said, he did not know was the same manas the Senator from Georgia, but the Senator
would know himself.) to the effect that his name

(Mr. Gordon's) had been suggested for the head of
the order in Georgia, but he had not taken the position. In reply to the statement of the Senator
from Georgia that there was no trouble in that
State he sent to the desk to be read a lotter stating that the writer was a Republican candidate
for Congress at the lass election.

He complained of social proscription of the Republicans, which, he said, was universal, and that
he had been repeatedly insulted because he ran
on the Republican ticket; that on the day of the
election in his district every possible obstacle
was placed in the way of the negroes voting, and
every After the election he was insulted in every conceivable manuer. He also related where his nephew and his son-in-law had suffered because of their support of him, and that in Taylor county the poll-tax of the negroes had been refused so they could not vote. The letter was signed by

they could not vote.

Jack Brown.
On the conclusion of the reading of the letter
Mr. LOGAN gave way, and the Senate, after a
executive session, adjourned. The SPEAKER laid before the House a num

ber of executive communications, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., offered a bill to establish a Board of Public Works. Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CANNON, of Hi., introduced a bill to promote commerce between the States and to cheap-en transportation. Rallways and Canals. en transportation. Railways and Canals.

On motion of Mr. HOUGHTON, of Cal., the statements of Col. Thos. A. Scott and Judge Buker in relation to the Texas Pacific railroad were ordered to be printed.

Mr. COX, of N. Y., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented an adverse report in relation to the ownership of the island of Navasso. Laid on the table.

The House resumed consideration of the bill, pending at the adjournment yesterday, granting right of way for

A COAL ROAD THROUGH LITTLE COTTONWOOD CANON,
in Utah Territory. The bill was rejected—yeas, 94; nays, 136.
Mr. WOOD, of N. Y., moved that the reference of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to

ALLEGED CHANGES OF DUTIES by the revision of the laws be changed from the Committee on Revision of Laws, and it was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

The resolution gave rise to an extended debate. Mr. WOOD, of N. Y., said very material and important alterations had been made by the revision.

Mr. POLAND, of Vt., chairman of the Committee on Revision of Laws, said this was a more question of the action of the revision, and it should therefore go to his committee.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Pa., thought these New York merchants complained because the Treasury Department was now administered

NORE REPICIENTLY THAN FORMHELT.

There were now between 15,000 and 20,000 appeal cases in the Treasury, and half of these were in the hands of a single legal firm in New York. The practice of these leavyers was to go to the merchants and induce them to appeal from the decision of the collector, and if they acceded in sustaining the appeal the money was divided between the lawyer and the merchant. The whole amount of money depending on the decision was three or four million dollars.

Mr. WOOD said these suits were created by the revision affecting the tariff.

Mr. SCHOFIELD thought Mr. WOOD was mistaken about that. He did not wish to be understood as making charges unnecessarily, but he knew there was a near relationship between one of the lawyers having a large proportion of the appeals, and an officer whose duty it was, in some respects, to decide the appeal cases. The rulings have latterly been more firm than formerly. There has been a more rigid examination of the cases, and there may have been, to some extent, an overturning of cases

THAT FORMERLY SLIPPED TEROUGH.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of N. Y., said that no department so much required investigation and reform as

The confusion, complication, crart and difficulties that prevailed there was a disgrace to the country. The revision of the tariff law had but added to the trouble. The invostigation of that departmen could not be longer avoided or concealed, and it should go on at ones.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass, had no objection to an investigation, but he thought that a large number of the merchants of New York were no better than the editors. He did not think the revision was responsible for the complaints. That revision was responsible for the complaints. That revision only brought the laws together. But that very bringing of them together had hampered the homest marchants, and thrown such difficulties around them as required some legislation to remedy the swil. The Committee on the Jadiciary would soon report a bill to the House to remedy the defect. The laws should

remedy the detect. The laws should be entered; but where a man was trying honestly and fairly to pay his duties, all things possible should be done to facilitate the business. It was a great hardship to merchants to have several millions of their money locked up while they were waiting the decision of cases of suppeal.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., said while it may be very hard on the merchants to have their money locked up on appeal cases it was a little worse on the Treasury to have their money always running out, without anyhedy's knowledge, as was the case until it was stopped by the legislation of lact session. He agreed with fir. Butlet that many honest merchants had reason to complain of the complications surfunding the collection of customs duties. These complications were more veraitous and hindersome than the duties themselves were. But the

MERCHANTS WEEL THEMSSLYMS TO BLAME to some extent. The Ways and Means Committee had time and again asked these merchants to put their complaints in writing, and to suggest such a law as they would wish to have administered, and the committee would consider their suggestions, but they had never taken the trouble to thus present their case. All the committee had over got was complaint on the one hand, and on the other devices to evade the duty.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., suggested that the committee should know enough to draft a bill to remedy a wrong. He understood Mr. Dawns to complain that the merchants had not drawn a bill when requested to do so.

Mr. DAWES replied that he had said no such thing.

Mr. WOOD, of N. Y., said the proposition was BE STRINGEST UPON THE DISHONEST MERCHANT

thing.
Mr. WOOD, of N. Y., said the proposition was simply a change of reference, and he thought the Ways and Means Committee was the proper one to control this subject. BO CLASS OF PROFLE WERE MORE OFFERSED